Agilent U2600A Series USB Isolated Digital Input/Output Modules

User's Guide

Agilent Technologies

Notices

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CAUTION

A **CAUTION** notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the likes of that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to the product or loss of important data. Do not proceed beyond a **CAUTION** notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

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Safety Symbols

The following symbols on the instrument and in the documentation indicate precautions which must be taken to maintain safe operation of the instrument.

	Direct current (DC)		Equipment protected throughout by double insulation or reinforced insulation
	Alternating current (AC)		Off (power supply)
	Both direct and alternating current		On (power supply)
	Three-phase alternating current		Caution, risk of electric shock
	Earth (ground) terminal		Caution, risk of danger (refer to this manual for specific Warning or Caution information)
	Protective conductor terminal		Caution, hot surface
	Frame or chassis terminal		Out position of a bi-stable push control
	Equipotentiality		In position of a bi-stable push control

General Safety Information

WARNING

- **Do not use the device if it is damaged. Before you use the device, inspect the case. Look for cracks or missing plastic. Do not operate the device around explosive gas, vapor or dust.**
- **Do not apply more than the rated voltage (as marked on the device) between terminals, or between terminal and external ground.**
- **Always use the device with the cables provided.**
- **Observe all markings on the device before connecting to the device.**
- **Turn off the device and application system power before connecting to the I/O terminals.**
- **When servicing the device, use only the specified replacement parts. Do not operate the device with the removable cover removed or loosened.**
- **Do not connect any cables and terminal block prior to performing the self-test process.**
- **Use only the power adapter supplied by the manufacturer to avoid any unexpected hazards.**

CAUTION

- Do not load the output terminals above the specified current limits. Applying excessive voltage or overloading the device will cause irreversible damage to the circuitry.
- Applying excessive voltage or overloading the input terminal will damage the device permanently.
- If the device is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the device may be impaired.
- Always use dry cloth to clean the device. Do not use ethyl alcohol or any other volatile liquid to clean the device.
- Do not permit any blockage of the ventilation holes of the device.

Environmental Conditions

This instrument is designed for indoor use and in an area with low condensation. The table below shows the general environmental requirements for this instrument.

Environmental conditions	Requirements
Operating temperature	0 °C to +55 °C
Operating humidity	15% to 85% RH non-condensing
Storage temperature	–20 °C to 70 °C

NOTE

The U2600A Series USB Isolated Digital Input/Output Modules complies with the following safety and EMC requirements.

- IEC 61010-1:2001/EN 61010-1:2001
- Canada: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.61010-1-04
- USA: ANSI/UL 61010-1: 2004
- IEC 61326-1:2002/EN 61326-1:1997+A1:1998+A2:2001+A3:2003
- CISPR 11: 1990/EN55011:1990 – Group 1 Class A
- Canada: ICES-001: 2004
- Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR11:2004

Regulatory Markings

CE ISM 1-A	The CE mark is a registered trademark of the European Community. This CE mark shows that the product complies with all the relevant European Legal Directives.	N10149	The C-tick mark is a registered trademark of the Spectrum Management Agency of Australia. This signifies compliance with the Australia EMC Framework regulations under the terms of the Radio Communication Act of 1992.
ICES/NMB-001	ICES/NMB-001 indicates that this ISM device complies with the Canadian ICES-001. Cet appareil ISM est confomre a la norme NMB-001 du Canada.	C US	The CSA mark is a registered trademark of the Canadian Standards Association.

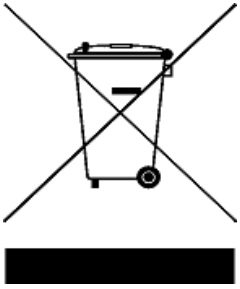
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002/96/EC

This instrument complies with the WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) marking requirement. This affixed product label indicates that you must not discard this electrical or electronic product in domestic household waste.

Product Category:

With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE directive Annex 1, this instrument is classified as a "Monitoring and Control Instrument" product.

The affixed product label is as shown below.



Do not dispose in domestic household waste.

To return this unwanted instrument, contact your nearest Agilent Service Centre, or visit:

www.agilent.com/environment/product

for more information.

In This Guide...

1 Getting Started

This chapter contains instructions on how to get started with U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules that begins from system requirements checking, to installations of hardware and software, and to the launching of the Agilent Measurement Manager application software.

2 Connector Pins Configuration

This chapter describes the U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules pins configuration and the theory operation of isolated DIO.

3 Features and Functions

This chapter describes the features and functions of the Agilent U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules. This includes the operations of the isolated digital input/output, group function, interrupt function and trigger function.

4 Product Characteristics and Specifications

This chapter provides the information on general product characteristics and product specifications.

5 Dismantle Procedures

This chapter describes the step-by-step disassemble procedures and list the available replacement parts for U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules.

Agilent Technologies	**DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY** According to EN ISO/IEC 17050-1:2004	CE

Manufacturer's Name: Agilent Technologies Microwave Products (M) Sdn. Bhd
Manufacturer's Address: Bayan Lepas Free Industrial Zone,
11900, Bayan Lepas, Penang, Malaysia

Declares under sole responsibility that the product as originally delivered:

Product Name: Agilent U2600A Series USB Isolated Digital Input/Output Modules
Models Number: U2651A, U2652A, U2653A
Product Options: This declaration covers all options of the above product(s)

complies with the essential requirements of the following applicable European Directives, and carries the CE marking accordingly:

Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC)
EMC Directive (2004/108/EC)

and conforms with the following product standards:

	Standard	Limit
EMC	IEC 61326:2002 / EN 61326:1997+A1:1998+A2:2001+A3:2003	
	CISPR 11:1990 / EN55011:1990	Class A Group 1
	IEC 61000-4-2:1995 / EN 61000-4-2:1995	4 kV CD, 8 kV AD
	IEC 61000-4-3:1995 / EN 61000-4-3:1996	3 V/m, 80-1000 MHz
	IEC 61000-4-4:1995 / EN 61000-4-4:1995	0.5 kV signal lines, 1 kV power lines
	IEC 61000-4-5:1995 / EN 61000-4-5:1995	0.5 kV line-line, 1 kV line-ground
	IEC 61000-4-6:1996 / EN 61000-4-6:1996	3 V, 0.15-80 MHz
	IEC 61000-4-11:1994 / EN 61000-4-11:1994	1 cycle / 100%
	Canada: ICES-001:2004	
	Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR11:2004	

The product was tested in a typical configuration with Agilent Technologies test systems.

Safety IEC 61010-1:2001 / EN 61010-1:2001
Canada: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04
USA: ANSI/UL 61010-1:2004

c UL us CSA 206349

This DoC applies to above-listed products placed on the EU market after:

19 Oct 2007
Date

Mack Soh
Quality Manager

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Template: A5971-5302-2, Rev. E.00 U2600A series DoC Revision 1.0

Product Regulations

EMC

	Performance Criteria
IEC 61326-1:2002 / EN 61326-1:1997+A1:1998+A2:2001+A3:2003	
CISPR 11:1990 / EN 55011:1990 – Group 1 Class A	
IEC 61000-4-2:1995 / EN 61000-4-2:1995 (ESD 4kV CD, 8kV AD)	A
IEC 61000-4-3:1995 / EN 61000-4-3:1996 (3V/m, 80% AM)	A
IEC 61000-4-4:1995 / EN 61000-4-4:1995 (EFT 0.5kV line-line, 1kV line-earth)	B
IEC 61000-4-5:1995 / EN 61000-4-5:1995 (Surge 0.5kV line-line, 1kV line-earth)	A
IEC 61000-4-6:1996 / EN 61000-4-6:1996 (3V, 0.15~80 MHz, 80% AM, power line)	A
IEC 61000-4-11:1994 / EN 61000-4-11:1994 (Dips 1 cycle, 100%)	B
Canada: ICES-001:2004	
Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR11:2004	

Safety IEC 61010-1:2001 / EN 61010-1:2001
Canada: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04
USA: ANSI/UL 61010-1:2004

Additional Information:
The product herewith complies with the essential requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC and the EMC Directive (2004/108/EC) and carries the CE Marking accordingly (European Union).

[1]Performance Criteria:
A Pass - Normal operation, no effect.
B Pass - Temporary degradation, self recoverable.
C Pass - Temporary degradation, operator intervention required.
D Fail - Not recoverable, component damage.
N/A – Not applicable due to the product is a battery operated device

Models Description:
U2651A: Isolated 32-bit Digital Input (DI) and 32-bit Digital Output (DO).
U2652A: Isolated 64-bit Digital Input (DI).
U2653A: Isolated 64-bit Digital Output (DO).

Notes:

Regulatory Information for Canada
ICES/NMB-001:2004
This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001.
Cet appareil ISM est confomre à la norme NMB-001 du Canada.

Regulatory Information for Australia/New Zealand
This ISM device complies with Australian/New Zealand AS/NZS CISPR11:2004
N10149

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This chapter contains instructions on how to get started with U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules that begins from system requirements checking, to installations of hardware and software, and to the launching of the Agilent Measurement Manager application software.

Introduction

The U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules (DIO) consists of three models:

- U2651A: Isolated 32-bit DI and 32-bit DO
- U2652A: Isolated 64-bit DI
- U2653A: Isolated 64-bit DO

These series can be used as a standalone unit or as a modular unit. However, if used as a modular unit, the module needs to be installed into the U2781A USB Modular Instrument Chassis.

All three models are high performance modules with up to eight channels. High digital I/O lines increases the utility of the product and offers you added flexibility.

The U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules recognizes a wide range of digital input (10 V to 24 V) as logic high. This provides you with more choices when choosing external sensors with different DC output levels. The U2600A Series modules are also equipped with a high voltage isolation protection of up to 1250 Vrms to prevent the internal circuits from severe damage.

In addition, these modules are capable of driving most actuators in industrial automation applications with a high output driving capability of up to 35 V. The U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules also offer a wide range of compatibility with Application Development Environments (ADE) such as Agilent VEE, LabVIEW, MATLAB, and Microsoft Visual Studio.

The U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules are user friendly modules as setting up is quick and easy with the Hi-speed USB connection interface (up to 480 Mb/s). Moreover, the modules are bundled with the Agilent Measurement Manager application software for ease of management.

Product Overview

Product outlook

Front View

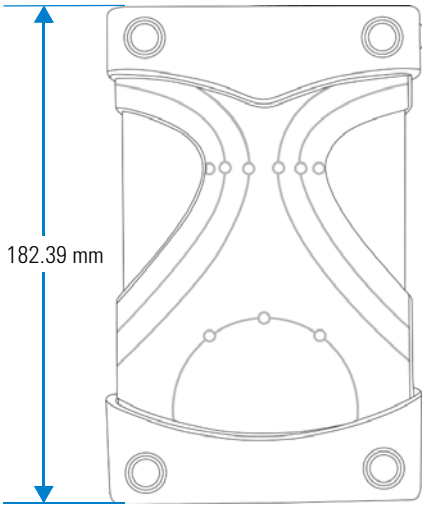
Rear View

Top view

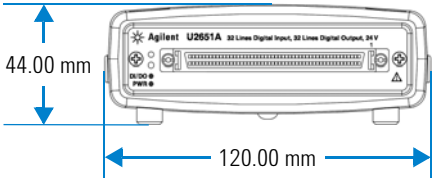
Product dimension

With plastic casing

Top view

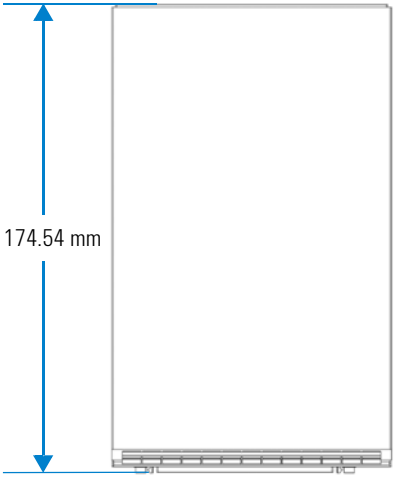


Front view

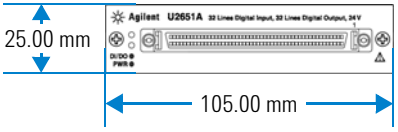


Without plastic casing

Top view

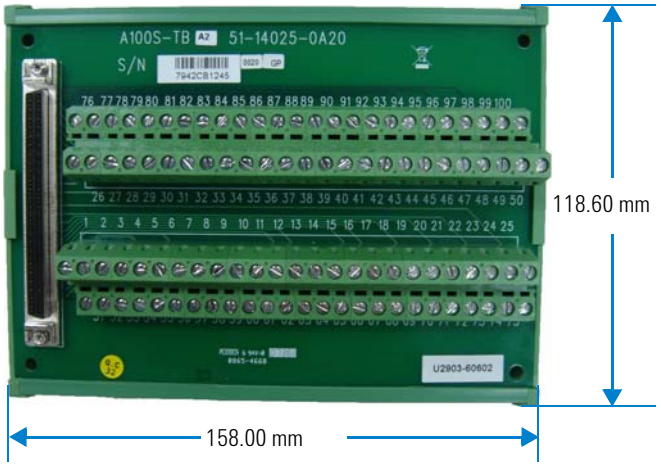


Front view

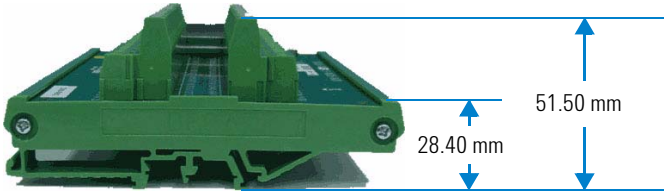


Terminal Block Overview

Top view



Side View



Standard Purchase Items Checklist

Inspect and verify that you have all the following items upon your standard purchase of the U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules. If there are missing items, please contact the nearest Agilent Sales Office.

- ✔ DC power adapter
- ✔ Power cord
- ✔ USB extension cable
- ✔ L-Mount kit (used with the Agilent U2781A modular instrument chassis)
- ✔ Agilent USB Modular Products and Systems Quick Start Guide
- ✔ Agilent USB Modular Products and Systems Product Reference DVD-ROM
- ✔ Agilent Automation-Ready CD-ROM (contains the Agilent IO Libraries Suite)
- ✔ Certificate of Calibration

WARNING **Use only power adaptor provided by manufacturer to avoid unexpected hazard.**

Software Installation

If you would like to use the U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules with the Agilent Measurement Manager application software, follow the step-by-step instructions as shown in the *Agilent USB Modular Products and Systems Quick Start Guide*.

NOTE You may require to install IVI-COM driver before using the U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules with other ADEs.

L-Mount Kit Installation

The L-Mount kit is to be used with Agilent U2781A USB modular instrument chassis.The following instructions describes simple procedures of installing the L-Mount kit to a U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules.

1 Unpack the L-Mount kit from the packaging.

2 Remove your USB device from its plastic casing by pulling the bumper (front end of the casing) outward direction. Then, lift the plastic body casing and remove it from your USB device.

3 Using the Philip screw driver, screw the L-Mount kit to your USB device.

4 To slot in the USB module to your chassis, turn your module perpendicularly and ensure that the 55- pin backplane connector is at the bottom side of the USB module.

5 Your USB module is now ready to be plug into an instrument chassis.

General Maintenance

NOTE Repair or service which are not covered in this manual should only be performed by qualified personnel.

To remove the dirt or moisture the USB device, follow the instructions below.

1. Power off the USB device and remove the AC/DC adapter cord and USB cable from your device.
2. Remove your USB device from its plastic casing by pulling at the bumper (front end of the casing) outward direction. Then, lift the plastic body casing and remove it from your USB device.
3. Holding your USB device, shake out any dirt that may have accumulated on the panel of your USB device.
4. Wipe your USB device with a dry clean cloth.

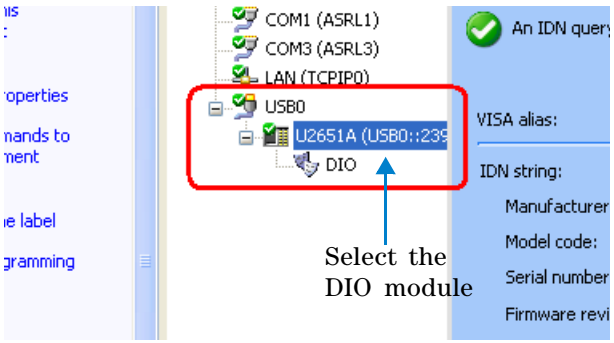
Additional Information

Hardware verification

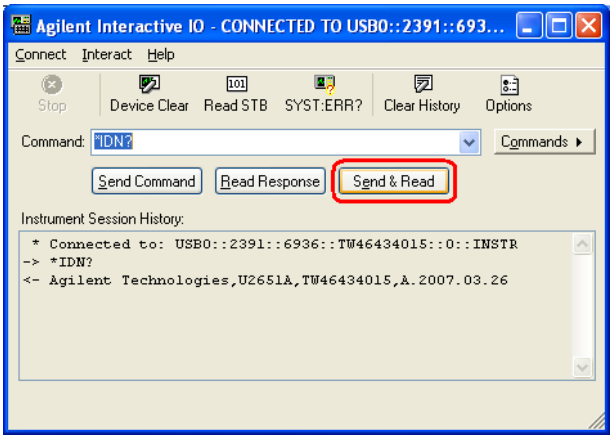
Agilent Connection Expert is one of the utilities of Agilent IO Libraries. It can automatically detects the USB devices that were connected to the PC and enables the communication between the USB device and the PC. To verify that your USB device has established a connection with your PC, do the following steps.

1 Go to **Start > All Programs > Agilent IO Libraries Suite > Agilent Connection Expert** to launch the Agilent Connection Expert.

2 The connected USB device will be visible in the **Instrument I/O on this PC** panel as indicated in the following. Select the DIO connection interface and right- click.



3 A context menu will appear. Click **Send Commands To This Instrument**. The Agilent Interactive IO dialog box will appear as shown below. Click **Send & Read** to send the `*IDN?` default SCPI command. The instrument's response will be displayed in the **Instrument Session History** panel.



4 Successful communication between the PC and the connected hardware indicate successful hardware installation and connection establishment.

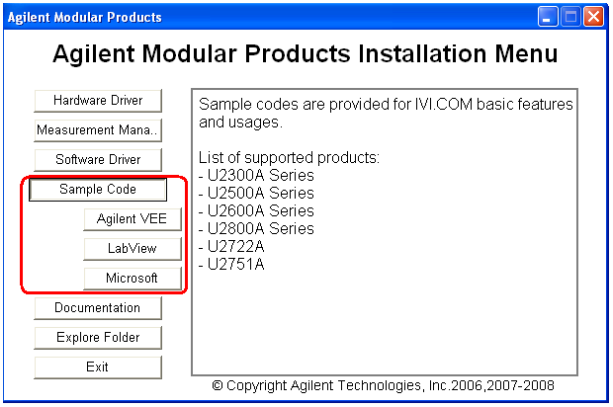
Sample code

Sample codes for Agilent VEE, LabView and Microsoft (C#, C++, VB7 and VB6) are provided to help you get started and familiarized with the instrument. The sample codes provided for each language are as follows.

- **Example1:** Demonstrates the initialization of the instrument
- **ReadWriteChannel:** Read data from instrument and write data to instrument
- **Interrupt:** Demonstrates how the interrupt function works
- **Trigger:** Demonstrates how the trigger function works. An error will be shown if user tries to write the value after the trigger has been executed.
- **Custom channel:** User can group eight DI bits to form a new DI channel or group eight DO bits to form a new DO channel. The new DI or DO channels can then be used to perform normal DIO operation.

To view the sample code

Select **Sample Code** on the Agilent Modular Products Installation Menu and choose the type of language. See the following figure.



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Connector Pins Configuration

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This chapter describes the U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules pins configuration and the theory operation of isolated DIO.

Introduction

The U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules were equipped with 100-pin SCSI- II connector. The connector pins configuration for all of the U2600A Series USB isolated DIO modules are provided in this chapter. When the DIO module is used in a modular instrument chassis (U2781A), see Figure 2-1 for the pins numbering. When the DIO module is used as a standalone unit, see Figure 2-2.

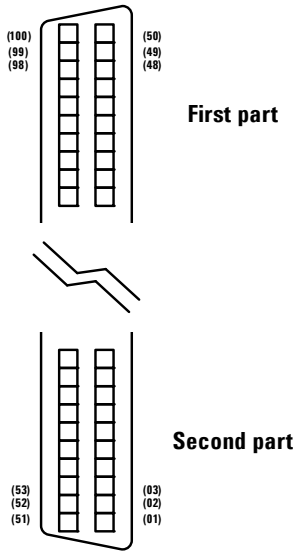

Figure 2-1 Connector in vertical view

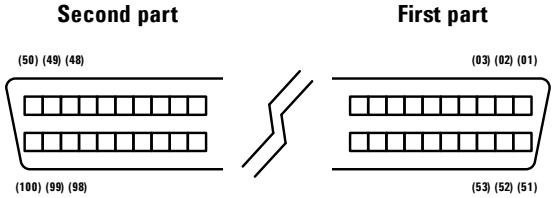

Figure 2-2 Connector in horizontal view

Connector Pins Configuration for U2651A

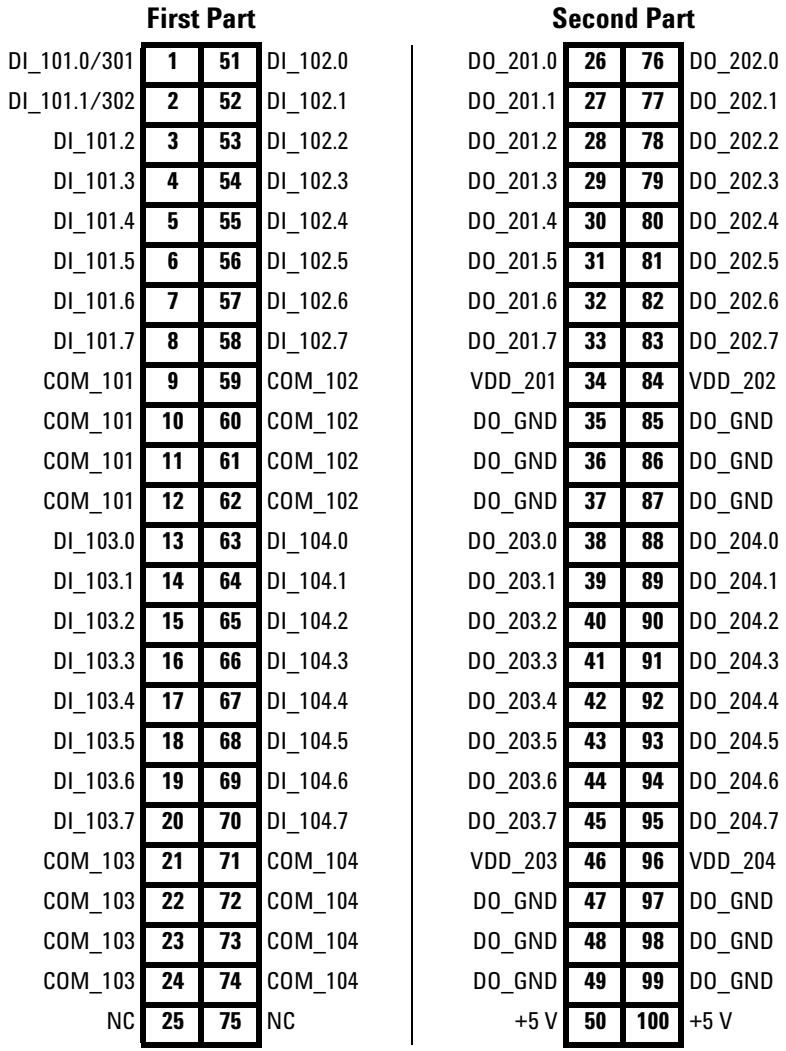

Figure 2-3 Pins configuration for U2651A

Table 2-1 Pins legend for U2651A

Pin	Descriptions
DI_10n.0...7	Isolated digital input channel “n” and bit 0 to 7; n = 1, 2, 3, 4
DO_20n.0...7	Isolated digital output channel “n” and bit 0 to 7; n = 1, 2, 3, 4
COM_101	Common junction for input channel 1
COM_102	Common junction for input channel 2
COM_103	Common junction for input channel 3
COM_104	Common junction for input channel 4
VDD_201	VDD pin for output channel 1
VDD_202	VDD pin for output channel 2
VDD_203	VDD pin for output channel 3
VDD_204	VDD pin for output channel 4
DO_GND	Ground return path of isolated channels
+5 V	On board +5 V regulated power supply
NC	No connection

Connector Pins Configuration for U2652A

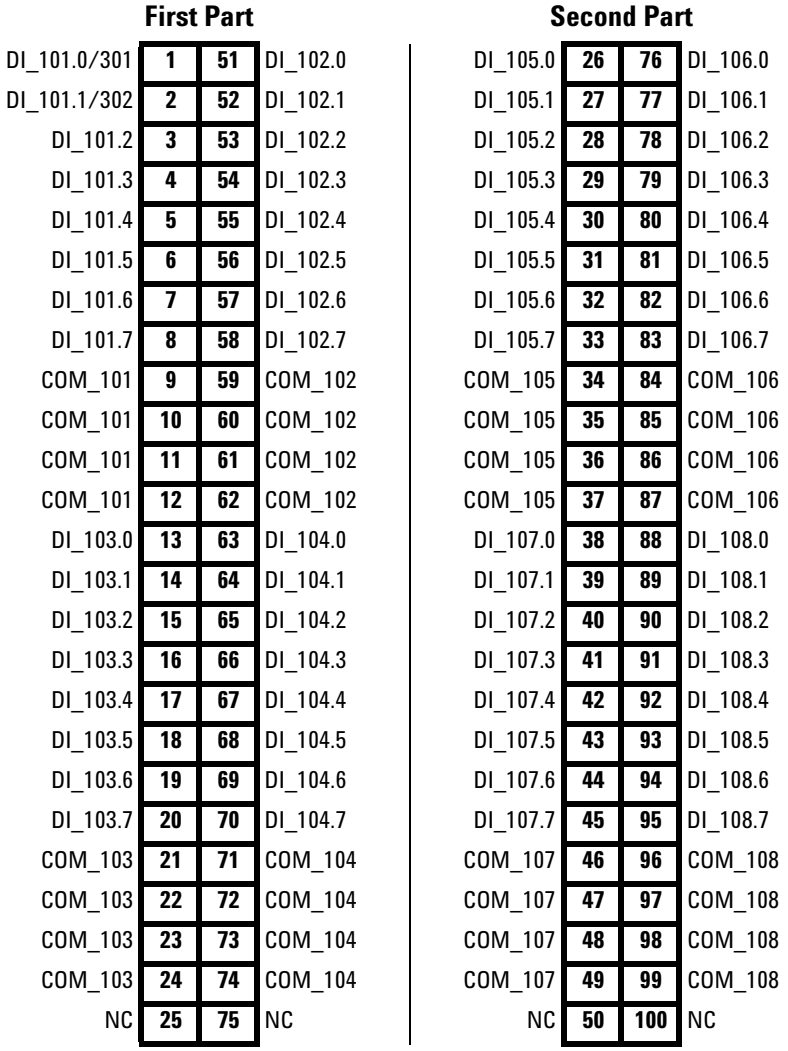

Figure 2-4 Pins configuration for U2652A

Table 2-2 Pins legend for U2652A

Pin	Descriptions
DI_10n.0...7	Isolated digital input channel “n” and bit 0 to 7; n = 1 to 8
COM_101	Common junction for input channel 1
COM_102	Common junction for input channel 2
COM_103	Common junction for input channel 3
COM_104	Common junction for input channel 4
COM_105	Common junction for input channel 5
COM_106	Common junction for input channel 6
COM_107	Common junction for input channel 7
COM_108	Common junction for input channel 8
NC	No connection

Connector Pins Configuration for U2653A

First Part				Second Part			
DO_201.0	1	51	DO_202.0	DO_205.0	26	76	DO_206.0
DO_201.1	2	52	DO_202.1	DO_205.1	27	77	DO_206.1
DO_201.2	3	53	DO_202.2	DO_205.2	28	78	DO_206.2
DO_201.3	4	54	DO_202.3	DO_205.3	29	79	DO_206.3
DO_201.4	5	55	DO_202.4	DO_205.4	30	80	DO_206.4
DO_201.5	6	56	DO_202.5	DO_205.5	31	81	DO_206.5
DO_201.6	7	57	DO_202.6	DO_205.6	32	82	DO_206.6
DO_201.7	8	58	DO_202.7	DO_205.7	33	83	DO_206.7
VDD_201	9	59	VDD_202	VDD_205	34	84	VDD_206
DO_GND	10	60	COM_102	COM_105	35	85	COM_106
DO_GND	11	61	COM_102	COM_105	36	86	COM_106
DO_GND	12	62	COM_102	COM_105	37	87	COM_106
DO_203.0	13	63	DO_204.0	DO_207.0	38	88	DO_208.0
DO_203.1	14	64	DO_204.1	DO_207.1	39	89	DO_208.1
DO_203.2	15	65	DO_204.2	DO_207.2	40	90	DO_208.2
DO_203.3	16	66	DO_204.3	DO_207.3	41	91	DO_208.3
DO_203.4	17	67	DO_204.4	DO_207.4	42	92	DO_208.4
DO_203.5	18	68	DO_204.5	DO_207.5	43	93	DO_208.5
DO_203.6	19	69	DO_204.6	DO_207.6	44	94	DO_208.6
DO_203.7	20	70	DO_204.7	DO_207.7	45	95	DO_208.7
VDD_203	21	71	VDD_204	VDD_207	46	96	VDD_208
DO_GND	22	72	DO_GND	DO_GND	47	97	DO_GND
DO_GND	23	73	DO_GND	DO_GND	48	98	DO_GND
DO_GND	24	74	DO_GND	DO_GND	49	99	DO_GND
NC	25	75	NC	+5 V	50	100	+5 V

Figure 2-5 Pins configuration for U2653A

Table 2-3 Pins legend for U2653A

Pin	Descriptions
DO_20n.0...7	Isolated digital output channel “n” and bit 0 to 7; n = 1 to 8
VDD_201	VDD pin for output channel 1
VDD_202	VDD pin for output channel 2
VDD_203	VDD pin for output channel 3
VDD_204	VDD pin for output channel 4
VDD_205	VDD pin for output channel 5
VDD_206	VDD pin for output channel 6
VDD_207	VDD pin for output channel 7
VDD_208	VDD pin for output channel 8
DO_GND	Ground return path of isolated channels
+5 V	On board +5 V regulated power supply
NC	No connection

55-pin Connector (J1) Pins Configuration

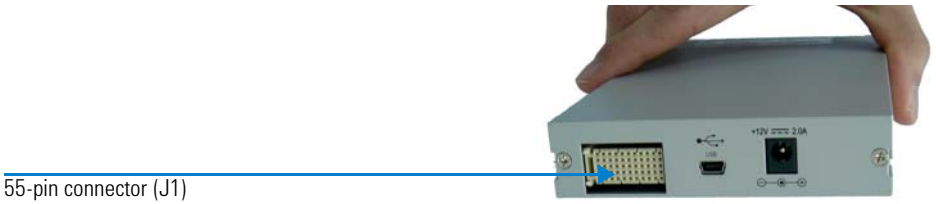

Figure 2-6 Connector (J1) 55-pin

Table 2-4 U2600A series J1 connector pin assignment

11	GND	+12 V	+12 V	GND	USB_D+	USB_D-	GND
10	GND	+12 V	+12 V	+12 V	GND	GND	GND
9	GND	+12 V	+12 V	+12 V	GND	USB_VBUS	GND
8	GND	NC	BRSV	GND	NC	NC	GND
7	GND	NC	GA0	NC	GND	NC	GND
6	GND	NC	GA1	GND	NC	NC	GND
5	GND	NC	GA2	NC	GND	NC	GND
4	GND	NC	STAR_TRIG	GND	NC	NC	GND
3	GND	NC	GND	NC	GND	NC	GND
2	GND	NC	NC	GND	NC	NC	GND
1	GND	NC	GND	NC	GND	NC	GND
	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F

Table 2-5 U2600A series J1 connector legend

Pin	Descriptions
+12 V	+12 V power from backplane
GND	Ground
BRSV	Reserved pin
STAR_TRIG	Star trigger
USB_VBUS	USB bused power, +5 V
USB_D+, USB_D-	USB differential pair

3
Features and Functions

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Virtual Port Group Function 31
Interrupt Function 32
Trigger Function 36

This chapter describes the features and functions of the Agilent U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules. This includes the operations of the isolated digital input/output, group function, interrupt function and trigger function.

Digital Input/Output

The U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules provide up to 64-bit of high density opto-isolated digital input and output for USB 2.0 interface-based industrial applications.

The 32-bit U2651A DIO model is segmented into eight channels with four channels as digital input channels (CH101 to CH104) and four channels as digital output channels (CH201 to CH204). Each channel consists of eight data bit. Refer to "Connector Pins Configuration for U2651A" on page 17 for more information on the pins configuration.

The 64-bit U2652A digital input model is segmented into eight channels where all channels are digital input channels (CH101 to CH108). Each channel consists of eight data bit. Refer to "Connector Pins Configuration for U2652A" on page 19 for more information on the pins configuration.

The 64-bit U2653A digital output model is segmented into eight channels where all channels are digital output channels (CH201 to CH208). Each channel consists of eight data bit. Refer to "Connector Pins Configuration for U2653A" on page 21 for more information on the pins configuration.

Isolated digital input channels

The U2600A Series USB isolated digital I/O modules are equipped with up to 64-bit of opto-isolated digital input, which provides electrical isolation protection to the inner DIO circuitry. The circuit diagram of an isolated input bit is shown in Figure 3-1. The maximum and minimum allowable input voltage at DI_{in} and DI_{COM} are 24 V and –24 V, respectively; regardless of its polarity as shown below:

1. 24 V at DI_{in} and –24 V at DI_{COM} or
2. 24 V at DI_{COM} and –24 V at DI_{in}.

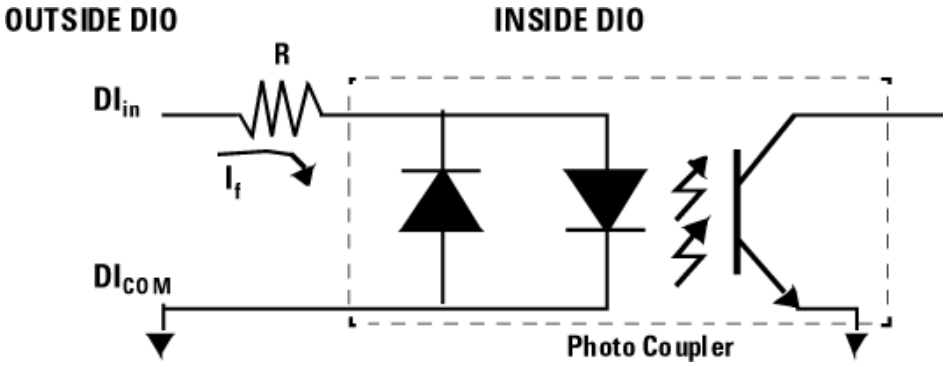

Figure 3-1 Isolated digital input bit through a photo coupler

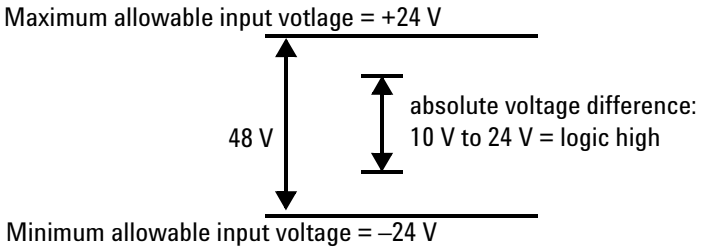
Maximum allowable input votlage = +24 V
48 V
absolute voltage difference:
10 V to 24 V = logic high
Minimum allowable input voltage = –24 V

Figure 3-2 The maximum and minimum allowable input voltage at DI_{in} and DI_{COM} and the absolute voltage range for DIO to see a logic high

For the DIO module to read the digital input as logic high, the absolute input voltage range (regardless of its polarity) across the DI_{in} and DI_{COM} should be in the range from 10 V to 24 V (see Figure 3-2). For example, the voltage at DI_{in} should be greater than DI_{COM} by at least 10 V (up to 24 V) or the voltage at DI_{COM} should be greater than DI_{in} by at least 10 V (up to 24 V). As long as there is an absolute potential difference of more than 10 V (up to 24 V) across DI_{in} and DI_{COM}, the DIO module will see a logic high at that bit.

CAUTION Do not supply excessive voltage to the digital input bits as it will cause excessive heating on the resistor and damage the instrument. The maximum absolute voltage difference is 24 V.

Isolated digital output channels

The common ground connection of isolated digital output is shown in the Figure 3-3. When the isolated digital output is switched **ON**, the current will conduct on the power MOSFET (see Figure 3-1) and the current will flow as indicated by the arrow. When the isolated digital output is switched **OFF**, the current will not conduct through the load (see Figure 3-4).

CAUTION When the load is of an inductance nature such as relay, coil or motor, the VDD pin should be connected to an external power source.

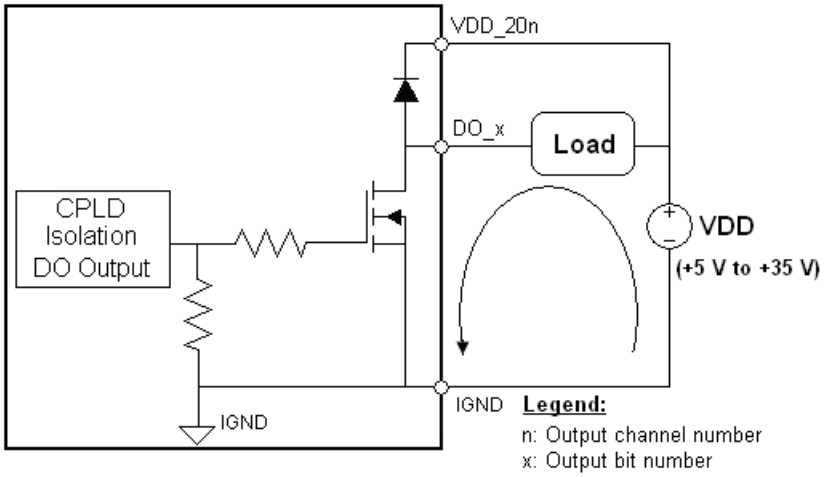

Figure 3-3 Isolated digital output is switched on with load

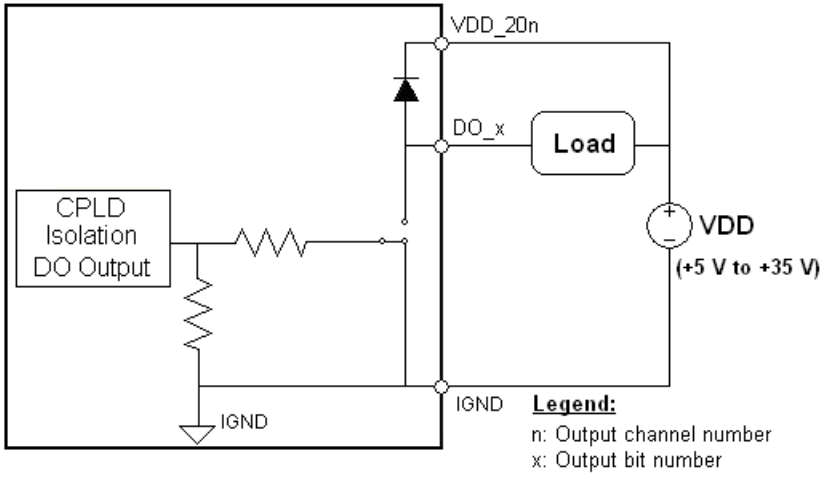

Figure 3-4 Isolated digital output is switched off with load

A fly-wheel diode is provided at the drain of the MOSFET. It is used in closed loop current release and to protect the MOSFET from any high reversed voltage, which may be generated by the inductive load when the output stage is being switched from **ON** to **OFF**.

The following SCPI examples show the way to read a digital input channel and to output a digital output signal.

SCPI Example 1, Read one bit of a digital input channel

```
→ DIG:DATA:BIT? 1,(@101)        //Read bit 1 of channel 101
← 1                             //The return value will be either 1 or 0. 1 means there is a input at that particular bit.
```

SCPI Example 2, Read a digital input channel

```
→ DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@101)         //Read digital input at channel 101
→ 9                             //The return value is in decimal, where 9 means bit 0 and bit 3 of channel 101 have digital inputs.
```

SCPI Example 3, Output a signal at one bit of a digital output channel

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BIT 1,6,(@201)  //Set to "1" for bit 6 of channel 201.
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BIT? 6,(@201)   //Query the output signal at bit 6 of channel 201.
← 1                             //Return of "1" means there is an output signal.
```

SCPI Example 4, Output a signal at a digital output channel

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 123,(@201:204)   //Output 123 (in decimal) at channel 201 to 204.
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)      //Query the output signal at channel 201 to 204.
← 123,123,123,123
```

Virtual Port Group Function

The U2600A Series USB isolated digital I/O modules allow you to randomly select any eight input bits or output bits and group them into one channel as a virtual DIO port. You must select exactly eight bits to group them to a virtual channel. However, only input bits canbe grouped with input bits and output bits with output bits. Therefore, the input bits should not be grouped with the output bits.

NOTE You must select exactly eight input bits and group them into virtual channel 199 or exactly eight output bits and group them into channel 299.

For input operations, the channel number is 199 and for output operations, the channel number is 299. The grouping does not need to be sequential in nature, since the bits in channel 199 or 299 will link the specified bits to its reference points.

The following shows the examples of SCPI commands on how to group the input bits in channel number 199 and output bits in channel number 299.

SCPI Example 1, Grouping the input bits

```
//Group the eight input bits in channel number 199
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 101.0,101.3,102.5,102.2,102.5,102.7,101.2,102.6, (@199)
→ DIG:DATA? (@199)                    //Query the values at the channel
```

SCPI Example 2, Grouping the output bits

```
//Group the eight output bits in channel number 299
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 202.0,202.3,202.5,202.7,203.5,203.7,204.0,204.5, (@299)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA 0, (@299)             //Set channel number 299 to output all zeros
//Group different output bits in channel number 299
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 202.0,202.1,202.5,202.7,203.5,203.7,204.0,204.5, (@299)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA 1, (@299)             //Set channel number 299 to output with ones
```

Interrupt Function

This feature is available for the U2651A and U2652A. There are two interrupt sources for the interrupt function, which are bit 301 and bit 302 located at input channel 101. They are actually physically sharing the same bit with bit 101.0 and bit 101.1. See "Connector Pins Configuration for U2651A" on page 17 and "Connector Pins Configuration for U2652A" on page 19 for the location of bit 301 and bit 302.

To use this feature, the user has to enable the interrupt first by selecting the triggering source (i.e. bit 301 or bit 302). For example, the following SCPI command is used to set bit 301 as the triggering source.

```
SENS:DIG:INT:ENAB ON, (@301)
```

When the logic level of bit 301 changes from "0" to "1" (i.e. an interrupt has occurred), the bit 0 of Event Register (EV) is set to "1". See Figure 3-5. To alert the Status Byte Register that an interrupt has occurred, the user has to enable the Enable Register (EN) at the Interrupt Operation Register using the following SCPI command:

```
STAT:INT:ENAB 1
```

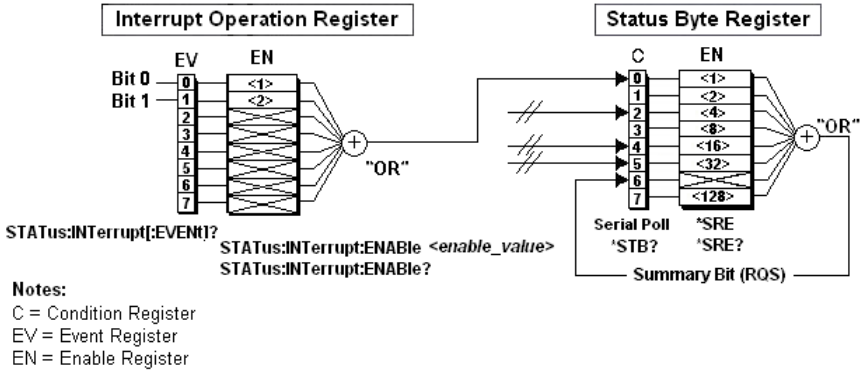

Figure 3-5 Enabling the Interrupt Operation Register will allow it to send a signal, "1" to the Status Byte Register when either the logic level for bit 301 or bit 302 changes from "0" to "1".

The *Enable Register* acts like a gate for the *Interrupt Operation Register*. If the *Event Register* is not enabled (i.e. gate is close), the interrupt signal will not be sent to the *Status Byte Register*. If the *Event Register* is enabled, the interrupt signal will be sent to bit 0 of the *Status Byte Register*. To check whether the *Enable Register* is enabled, use the following SCPI command:

```
STAT:INT:ENAB?
```

If the return value is "1" (in binary is 01), it means that the information at bit 0 of *Event Register* in *Interrupt Operation Register* will be sent to bit 0 of *Status Byte Register*. If the return value is "2" (in binary is 10), it means that the information at bit 0 of *Event Register* in *Interrupt Operation Register* will be sent to bit 0 of *Status Byte Register*. To enable both bit 0 and bit 1 of *Enable Register* to send the information in bit 0 and bit 1 of *Event Register* in *Interrupt Operation Register*, send the following SCPI command:

```
STAT:INT:ENAB 3
```

The user may send the SCPI command "`*STB?`" to query the status of the *Status Byte Register* and observe bit 0 of the return value to check whether an interrupt has occured provided that the user has previously select the trigger source and enable the *Enable Register* of the *Interrupt Operation Register*.

The flowchart in Figure 3-6 shows an example of the interrupt function operation.

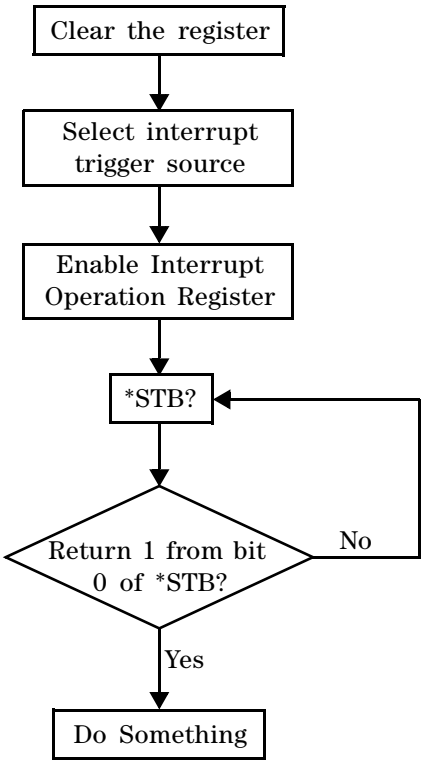

Figure 3-6 Flowchart for interrupt function operation

Firstly, it is recommended to clear the register prior to enabling the interrupt function. Use the SCPI command "`*CLS`" to clear the register.

Secondly, choose the trigger source (for example bit 301) using the SCPI command "`SENS:DIG:INT:ENAB ON,(@301)`".

Then, enable the *Interrupt Operation Register* so that it will alert the *Status Byte Register* whenever an interrupt has occured.

Finally, check the status in *Status Byte Register* with the SCPI command "`*STB?`". If bit 0 of STB returns "`1`", it means that an interrupt has occurred. If bit 0 of STB returns "`0`", continue to check its status. The user may do something when an interrupt has occured, for example output a signal from the DIO device.

SCPI Example 1, Enable interrupt at bit 301 and

→ `*RST;*CLS`	//Clears the register to start from known state
→ `SENS:DIG:INT:ENAB ON, (@301)`	//Enable interrupt for bit 0
→ `...`	//Interrupt occurs in bit 301
→ `*STB?`	//Query *Status Byte Register*
← `+0`	//Interrupt occurred but STB doesn't see it yet
→ `STAT:INT:ENAB 1`	//Enable the bit so STB can see it
→ `*STB?`	//Query STB again
← `+1`	//Now STB sees that an interrupt has occurred
→ `STAT:INT:EVEN?`	//Find out which interrupt source
← `+1`	//"1" means the interrupt source is from bit 301
→ `STAT:INT:EVEN?`	//Once read the event is cleared
← `+0`	//0 now. If there is another interrupt, it will be set to 1 again

NOTE Refer to *U2600A Series Programmer's Reference* under the topic "`[SENSE:]DIGital:INTerrupt[:ENABle]`" for more example on interrupt function.

Trigger Function

The major difference between interrupt function and trigger function is that after the user selects any trigger source, the IO operation will be frozen. In other words, the output will stay at the previous stage and the input reading values will also be frozen. Whereas for the interrupt function, the IO operation is still running.

The following flowchart illustrates the way the trigger function operates.

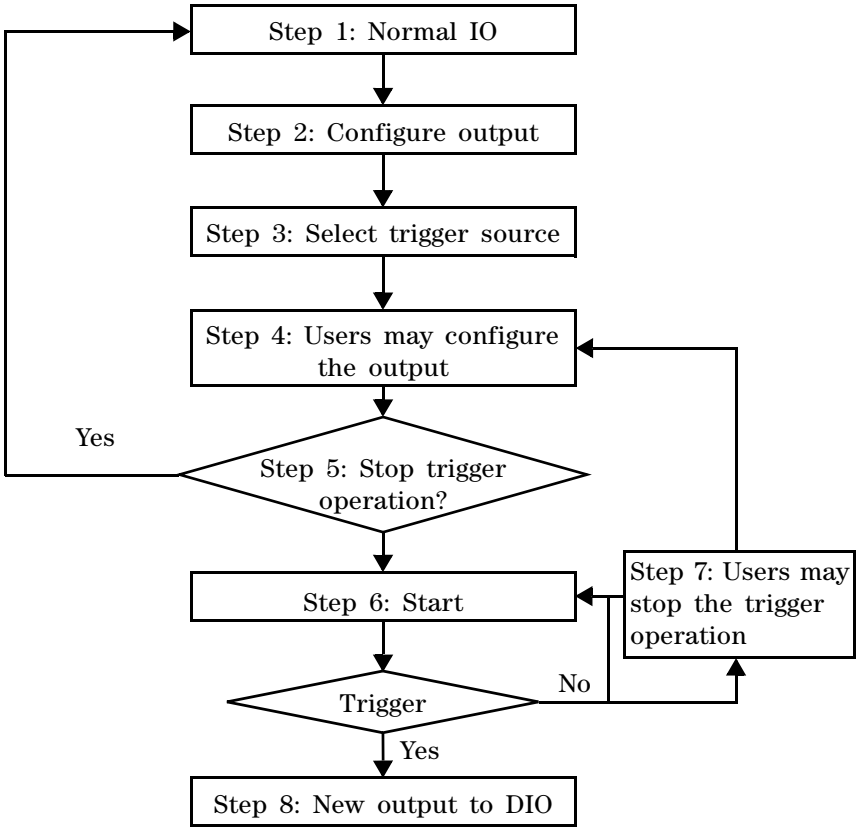

Figure 3-7 Flowchart for trigger function operation

Table 3-1 Step-by-step descriptions for trigger function flowchart

Steps	Descriptions
Step 1	By default, no trigger souce is selected (`TRIG:SOUR NONE`). Hence, all digital inputs and digital outputs will operate immediately.
Step 2	Users may configure the desired output values before a trigger occurred. For example: → `SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 123,(@201:204)` And read the input values, for example: → `SENS:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@101:104)` ← `111,111,111,111`
Step 3	Select one of the trigger source. `(TRIG:SOUR 301|302|STRG)` The star trigger "`STRG`" trigger source can only be used when the DIO module is installed in a modular instrument U2700A chassis.
Step 4	All IO operation will freeze when the user select one of the trigger source. So, if the user supply 98 to the input, sending the query command "`SENS:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@101:104)`" will return "`111,111,111,111`" even the supply value at the DIO module has changed to 98 (for this case). At this stage, users are allow to configure the output values. For example: → `SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 220, (@201:204)` → `SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)` No ← `220,220,220,220` Even though the query command returns "`220,220,220,220`", the real output value at the hardware DIO module will remain the same as previous stage (Step 2), which is 123 in this case. The output value will remain at 123 until the DIO module receives the trigger signal.
Step 5	Users may stop trigger operation at this stage by sending the command "`TRIG:SOUR NONE`". If this command is sent without receiving any trigger signal, then the query of this command "`SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)`" should give back the previous stage (Step 2) value, which is 123 in this example but not 220.
Step 6	Send the command "`TRIG:MON ON`" to start monitoring the trigger signal. Users are **NOT** allowed to change the output setting at this stage.

Table 3-1 Step-by-step descriptions for trigger function flowchart (continued)

Steps	Descriptions
Step 7	Users can stop monitoring the trigger signal manually at any time. To stop monitoring, send the command "`TRIG:MON OFF`".
Step 8	If trigger happen, DIO module will output 220 (as configured in Step 4). The device will return to normal IO operation. So, when read the input value, it will return 98 (in this case). The command "`TRIG:MON:STAT?`" is used to query the current monitoring status process. For example, when this command is sent at this stage: → `TRIG:MON:STAT?` ← `+1` → `TRIG:MON:STAT?` ← `+0` The "`+1`" indicates that trigger has happened. But this will only be shown once. If the query command is sent for the second time, it will reset to "`+0`". The monitoring process will stop after trigger signal is received. → `TRIG:MON?` ← `0`

Example 1, Trigger did not happen

```
→ *RST; *CLS

→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE
  123,(@201,203)

→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 99,(@202,204)

→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)

← 123,99,123,99                    // Actual hardware value at 123,99,123,99

→ TRIG:SOUR 301                    // Setting trigger source will not affects the output value.
                                   Thus, output values remained
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)

← 123,99,123,99
```

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 44, (@201,202)
```
// Configure output value only. The actual hardware output did not change yet, still remain at 123,99,123,99

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 222,
  (@203,204)
```

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
```
// Actual hardware value is 123,99,123,99 but SCPI show 44,44,222,222. The SCPI value will be source out, if the DAQ receives the trigger signal

```
← 44,44,222,222
```

```
→ TRIG:SOUR NONE
```
// User decides not to use trigger function anymore. Trigger does not happen

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
```
// Since trigger did not happen, the output value did not change. Thus SCPI return 123,99,123,99 to show the actual hardware status

```
← 123,99,123,99
```

Example 2, Trigger happen

```
→ *CLS; *RST
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 11,(@204)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 233,(@201)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 9,(@202)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 205,(@203)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
```

```
→ 233,9,205,11
```
// Actual hardware value at 233,9,205,11

```
→ TRIG:SOUR 302
```
// Set trigger source at 302

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
```
// SCPI value remain

```
← 233,9,205,11
```

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:LWOR
  40154879,(@201)
```
// User may configure the output value as many times as they like using different type "SOUR" command. But the actual hardware value will not change until a trigger signal is received

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:WORD? (@201,203)
← 46847,612
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
→ 255,182,100,2
```

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 33,(@202)          // The last configured SOUR value will determine the later
                                        hardware value when a trigger signal is received
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 145,(@201)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:WORD 6523,(@203)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
→ 145,33,123,25
-> TRIG:MON ON                          // Start monitor the trigger signal
// After start monitor trigger signal, users are not allow to change SOUR command
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 23,(@201)
→ SYST:ERR?
← +308,"Channel not able to perform requested operation; Chan 201"
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)        // However, user is still allow to make query on SOUR
                                        command. Note that the actual hardware is still at
← 145,33,123,25                         233,9,205,11 but SCPI value is at 145,33,123,25
```

***** Trigger happen *****

```
→ TRIG:MON:STAT?                        // Check whether trigger had happened and reset to zero
                                        when user query for second time
← +1
→ TRIG:MON:STAT?
← +0
→ TRIG:MON?                             // This command will also be reset to OFF, indicating that
                                        the trigger monitoring process has been stopped
← 0
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)        // Now the SCPI and actual hardware value are the same,
                                        which is 145,33,123,25
← 145,33,123,25
```

***** From here onwards, user may choose to continue with trigger or turn off trigger *****

```
→ TRIG:SOUR NONE                        // Turn off trigger function
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE?(@201:204)         // Now the SOUR query command shows the actual
                                        hardware value, which is 145,33,123,25
← 145,33,123,25
```

Example 3, Interrupt commands during trigger are not allow

E.g. 1: After trigger source is selected, interrupt function feature is not allowed

```
→ *CLS; *RST                                  // Set 302 as trigger source
→ TRIG:SOUR 302
// Interrupt command is not allow in trigger mode. If used, an error will occur.
→ DIG:INT 1,(@301)
→ SYST:ERR?
← +308,"Channel not able to perform requested operation; Chan 301"
→ DIG:INT 1,(@302)
→ SYST:ERR?
← +308,"Channel not able to perform requested operation; Chan 302"
→ DIG:INT? (@301:302)                         // However, user can check whether the interrupt is enabled
← 0,0
```

E.g 2: Interrupt feature is disabled if a trigger source is selected

```
→ *CLS; *RST
→ DIG:INT 1,(@302)                            // Interrupt command is not allow in trigger mode. If used, an
                                              error will occur.
→ DIG:INT? (@301:302)
← 0,1
→ TRIG:SOUR 301                               // Select 301 as trigger source
→ DIG:INT? (@301)                             // Interrupt feature will be automatically disabled when user
                                              select trigger source. "0" means the interrupt function is not
                                              enabled.
← 0
→ DIG:INT? (@302)
← 0
→ DIG:INT? (@301:302)
← 0,0
```

```
→ TRIG:SOUR NONE                    // Turn off the trigger source
→ DIG:INT? (@301:302)               // This query command will still return 0,0
← 0,0
```

E.g. 3: STRG as the trigger source when used in the instrument modular chassis (U2781A)

```
→ *CLS; *RST
→ TRIG:SOUR STRG                    // Select STRG as trigger source
→ STAT:INT:ENAB 3                   // No error generated when enable the "STRG" trigger source.
→ STAT:INT ENAB?                    This command can still be use because it is only an enable
← +3                                register. Since interrupt comand has been disabled, this
→ STAT:INT?                         command have no effect on interrupt or trigger.
← +0
```

Example 4, Group command during trigger

```
→ *CLS; *RST
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 101.3,104.2,101.7,102.5,103.6,102.0,103.4,102.1,(@199)
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 203.2,201.4,204.3,202.7,201.5,204.1,203.0,201.2,(@299)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 234,(@299)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@299)
← 234
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)    // Actual hardware value at 20,128,1,2
← 20,128,1,2
→ TRIG:SOUR 302                     // Set 302 as trigger source
```

```
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
← 20,128,1,2
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@299)
← 234
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 31,(@299)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@299)
← 31
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
← 48,128,4,8
→ TRIG:MON ON
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE 23,(@299)
→ SYST:ERR?
← +308,"Channel not able to perform requested operation; Chan 299"
```

// However, users are still allow to re-arrange the channels in 299 or 199 since it will not alter the SCPI value, 48,128,4,8

```
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 201.2,202.4,203.3,204.7,201.5,202.1,203.0,204.2,(@299)
→ CONF:DIG:GRO 101.3,102.2,103.7,104.5,101.6,102.0,103.4,104.1,(@199)
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@299)
← 16
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)
← 48,128,4,8
```

// Although this value has changed from 31 to 16 due to re-configured of the channels, it will not affect the SCPI value. The value in channel 201:204 still remain unchanged. Note that before the trigger occur, the hardware value still at 20,128,1,2 but SCPI value is at 48,128,4,8

***** TRIGGER OCCURED *****

```
→ TRIG:MON:STAT?                          // Check whether a trigger signal is detected
← +1                                      // "1" mean trigger signal is detected
→ TRIG:MON:STAT?                          // Query the second will receive "0" because this command auto-reset the register to "0"
← +0                                      // Trigger monitoring process will be auto turned off when a trigger source is detected
→ TRIG:MON?
← 0
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@201:204)          // After the trigger signal is detect, the SCPI and actual hardware value are the same, which is 48,128,4,8
← 48,128,4,8
→ SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE? (@299)
← 16
```

***** From here onwards, users may choose to continue with trigger or turn off trigger function *****

```
→ TRIG:SOUR NONE                          // Turn off trigger function
```

4 Product Characteristics and Specifications

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U2600A series DIO specifications 48

This chapter provides the information on general product characteristics and product specifications.

Product Characteristics

REMOTE INTERFACE	• USB 2.0 High Speed • USBTMC-USB488[1]
POWER REQUIREMENT	• +12 VDC (Typical) • 2 A (maximum) input rated current • Installation Category II
POWER CONSUMPTION	+12 VDC, 260 mA (maximum)
OPERATING ENVIRONMENT	Operating temperature from 0 °C to +55 °C • Relative humidity at 15% to 85% RH (non-condensing) • Altitude up to 2000 meters • Pollution Degree 2 • For indoor use only
STORAGE COMPLIANCE	–20 °C to +70 °C
SAFETY COMPLIANCE	Certified with: • IEC 61010-1:2001/EN 61010-1:2001 • Canada: CAN/CSA-C22.2 No.61010-1-04 • USA: ANSI/UL 61010-1: 2004
EMC COMPLIANCE	• IEC 61326-1:2002/EN 61326-1:1997+A1:1998+A2:2001+A3:2003 • CISPR 11: 1990/EN55011:1990 – Group 1 Class A • Canada: ICES-001: 2004 • Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR11:2004
SHOCK & VIBRATION	Tested to IEC/EN 60068-2
IO CONNECTOR	100-pin SCSI-II connector
DIMENSION (WxDxH)	Module dimension: • 120.00 mm x 182.40 mm x 44.00 mm (with plastic casing) • 05.00 mm x 174.54 mm x 25.00 mm (without plastic casing) Terminal block dimension: • 158.00 mm x 118.60 mm x 51.50 mm

WEIGHT	• 535 g (with plastic casing) • 370 g (without plastic casing)

WARRANTY	• Please refer to http://www.agilent.com/go/warranty_terms
	  ◦ Three years for the product
	  ◦ Three months for the product's standard accesories, unless otherwise specified
	• Please take note that for the product, the warranty does not cover:
	  ◦ Damage from contamination
	  ◦ Normal wear and tear of mechanical components
	  ◦ Manuals

[1] Compatible with Microsoft Windows operating systems only.

Product Specifications

U2600A series DIO specifications

Table 4-1 Digital input product specifications for U2600A series DIO (U2651A, U2652A, and U2653A)

Digital Input			
Model Number	**U2651A**	**U2652A**	**U2653A**
Number of isolated bits	32-bit	64-bit	N/A
Input type	Opto-isolated	Opto-isolated	N/A
Maximum input voltage range[1]	24 V, non-polarity	24 V, non-polarity	N/A
Digital logic levels[2]	High: 10 V to 24 V Low: 0 V to 2.0 V	High: 10 V to 24 V Low: 0 V to 2.0 V	N/A
Input resistance	24 kΩ at 0.75 W	24 kΩ at 0.75 W	N/A
Input current (maximum)	1.5 mA per bit	1.5 mA per bit	N/A
Isolation voltage	1250 Vrms	1250 Vrms	N/A
Interrupt sources	DI 301 and 302	DI 301 and 302	N/A

[1] Maximum input voltage range is 24 V with reference to COM pin

[2] Voltage level with reference to COM

Table 4-2 Digital output product specifications for U2600A series DIO (U2651A, U2652A, and U2653A)

Digital Output [1] [2]			
Model Number	**U2651A**	**U2652A**	**U2653A**
Number of isolated bits	32-bit	N/A	64-bit
Output type	Open drain power MOSFET driver	N/A	Open drain power MOSFET drive
External supply voltage range	5 V to 35 V	N/A	5 V to 35 V
Voltage drop at MOSFET when on	V_{Drop} < 1.0 V	N/A	V_{Drop} < 1.0 V
Output sink current per bit[3]	500 mA (100 % duty cycle) per bit, 400 mA (100% duty cycle) when full 32-bit loaded	N/A	500 mA (100 % duty cycle) per bit, 400 mA (100% duty cycle) when full 64-bit loaded
Isolation voltage	1250 Vrms	N/A	1250 Vrms

[1] Maximum input voltage range is 24 V with reference to COM pin.

[2] Voltage level with reference to COM.

[3] If you have an application or a need that will approach the full load of 26.5 A, then a wider width is advisable. You are also advised to use some other terminal board for such a purpose because the standard terminal board for the U2600A is for regular DIO usage only and most applications do not require the instrument to reach the full load.

Table 4-3 Power supply product specifications for U2600A series DIO (U2651A, U2652A, and U2653A)

On Board Isolated +5 V Power Supply			
Model Number	**U2651A**	**U2652A**	**U2653A**
Output voltage (Typical)	+5 V	N/A	+5 V
Output current (Typical)	150 mA	N/A	150 mA
Maximum power	0.85 W	N/A	0.85 W

Table 4-4 General product specifications for U2600A series DIO (U2651A, U2652A, and U2653A)

General Specification			
Model Number	**U2651A**	**U2652A**	**U2653A**
User interface	Hi-speed USB 2.0		
Dimensions (W x D x H)	120.00 mm x 182.40 mm x 44.00 mm (with plastic casing)		
	105.00 mm x 174.54 mm x 25.00 mm (not including plastic cover)		
Connector type	100-pin SCSI-II connector		
Operating temperature	0 °C to +55 °C		
Storage temperature	–20 °C to +70 °C		
Relative humidity	Operating: 15 to 85% at 40°C non-condensing		
	Non-operating: 90% RH at 65°C for 24 hours		
Power consumption	+12 VDC at 235 mA typical	+12 VDC at 115 mA typical	+12 VDC at 260 mA typical

5 Dismantle Procedures

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Mechanical disassemble 52
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Self-Test Procedures 57

This chapter describes the step-by-step disassemble procedures and list the available replacement parts for U2600A Series USB isolated digital input/output modules.

General Disassemble

This chapter provides the step-by-step guides on how to dismantle the module and install the replacement assembly. To assemble back the module, follow the instructions in reverse order.

NOTE The parts shown in the following figures are representative and may look different than what you have in your module.

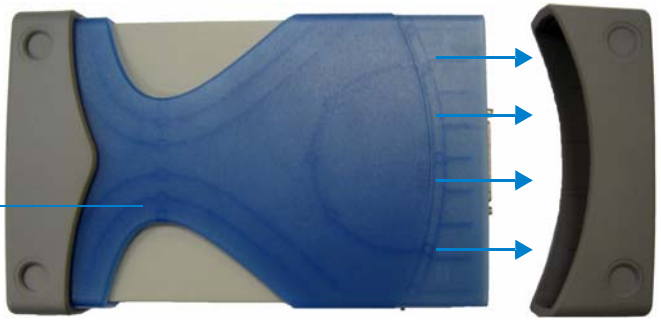
The removable assemblies include:

- Plastic casing
- Metal casing
- Rear metal casing
- Front metal casing, which is attached to the carrier board and measurement board

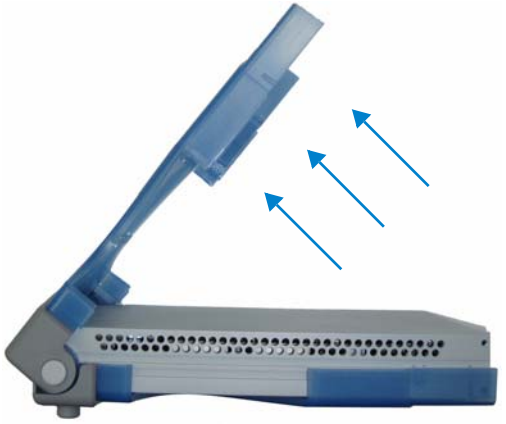
Mechanical disassemble

Follow the instructions in this section for the instrument disassemble process.

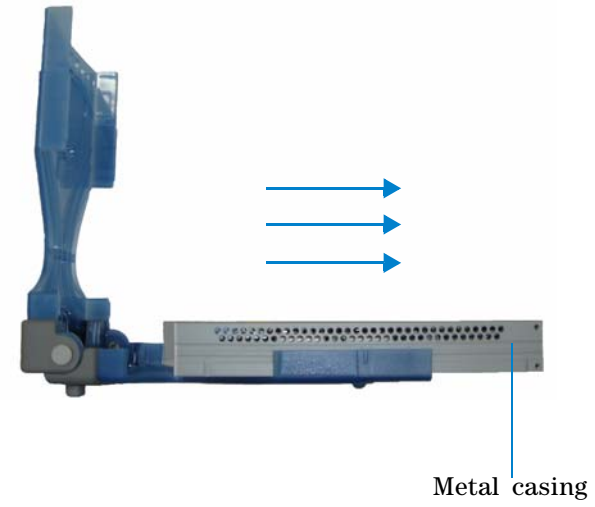
Step 1: Pull the bumper out to remove the plastic casing.



Step 2: Flip the plastic casing open.



Step 3: Slide the metal casing out of the plastic casing.

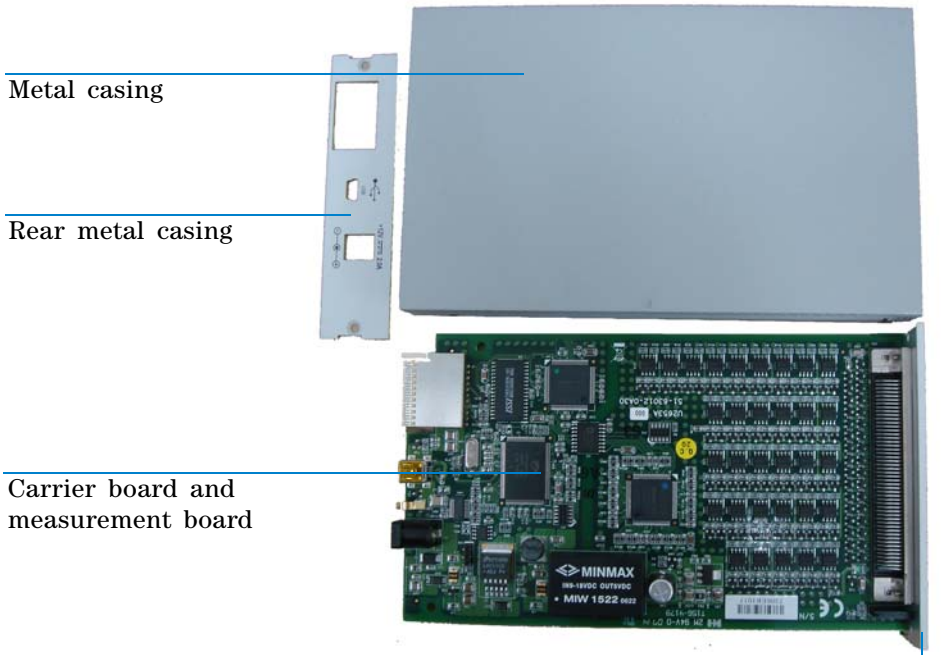


Step 4: Unscrew all the following indicated screws from metal casing.

Step 5: Gently pull the front metal piece out, which is attached to the carrier and measurement boards.

Step 6: Unscrew all the following indicated screws from the metal casing and remove the rear metal piece.

Disassembled parts



Troubleshooting

This section provides suggestions for solving general problems that you may encounter with the instrument. It guides you on what to check in the following situations:

1 Power Indicator LED is not lit

Verify that the ac power cord is connected to the power inlet in the DAQ device.

2 Power Indicator LED is lit but the AO/ AI Indicator LED is not lit

Verify that the USB cable is connected to the PC and the USB inlet in the DAQ device.

3 Power Indicator LED is lit and AO/ AI Indicator LED is lit

Verify if the SCPI commands are correct with "`SYSTem:ERRor?`" command.

Refer to U2600A Series USB Multifunction Programming Guide for SCPI error messages.

NOTE If there are no response from the instrument, contact the nearest Agilent Service Center to obtain further assistance.

Self-Test Procedures

WARNING **Do not connect any cables and terminal block prior to performing self-test procedures.**

1. Go to **Start > All Programs > Agilent IO Libraries Suite > Agilent Connection Expert** to launch the Agilent Connection Expert.
2. Go to **Start > All Programs > Agilent T&M Toolkit > Agilent Interactive IO** to launch the Interactive I/O dialog box.
3. Send the SCPI command "`*TST?`" to the instrument to start perform the self-test of the instrument.
4. The command will return either "`+0`" to indicate all tests passes or "`+1`" to indicate one or more tests failed.
5. If the command returns "`+1`" , apply SCPI command "`SYSTem:ERRor?`" to enquire the error message.

NOTE Refer to *Agilent U2600A Series USB Multifunction Data Acquisition Programming Guide* for SCPI error messages.

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